

VOLUME XIV.

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1882.

PRICE 5 CENTS

PREPARING FOR BATTLE.

THE CONFLICT EXPECTED TO TAKE PLACE AT TEL EL KEBIR.

An Arab Exodus from Ismailia—Officers Surrendering Their Arms—Ten British Soldiers Landed—The Condition of the Troops—Shooting of Looters—On to Cairo.

LONDON, August 24.—Two Arabs have been shot at Port Said for not answering the challenge of the sentry. The exodus of the natives has consequently been renewed. An Ismailia dispatch says that the advance of the heavy cavalry and the marine artillery has commenced. A dispatch from Ismailia to Reuters' telegraph company says forty-three transports are now in lake Timsah. They are all actively engaged in landing troops, horses, mules and artillery. Ten thousand men have already been landed. The fresh water canal has been cut since yesterday. The men of war, Orono, Penelope, Coquette, Caryfort, Falcon, Turmaline, Dee and Beacon, are now at Ismailia. The Central News publishes the following: "Alexandria August 24, 5 p.m.—A telegram has been received here announcing the capture by the British of Tel el Kebir with 2,000 prisoners. The above report is probably premature. Arabi Pasha has 25,000 men at Kat el Dwar. Large numbers of men are constantly marching from the British camp to the Egyptian trenches at Tel el Kebir, and the night of the war will probably occur there. A dispatch from Alexandria says: The English, being anxious to save Cairo, are pushing rapidly thither from Suez from all directions. A dispatch to Reuters' telegraph company from Port Said says: Several more of Arabi Pasha's officers came in and surrendered to the British at Kantara. Their transports, several hundred in all, with troops, have arrived from Boulay. The telegraph line between Ismailia and Suez is being reconstructed from both ends. A dispatch to the Daily News from Ismailia says: The entire expedition is in magnificent health and admirably equipped, and sound in every respect. I have no hesitation in saying it would be impossible for any country in the world to send abroad a finer little army."

FROM ALEXANDRIA.

Anticipated Attack from Tripoli—Raid on Kamleh—The Austrian Prisoners.

LONDON, August 24.—A dispatch to the Manchester Guardian from Alexandria states that the garrison at Meks has been reinforced to guard against an attack by tribes from the direction of Tripoli. Several hundred Bedouins entered Kamleh to-day and plundered several houses. The outposts are now exchanging shots with them. Residents who had returned to Kamleh have again fled. Intelligence received at the British camp is that the Bedouin raiders have been cut off a short distance south of Elkhah, it is supposed by Bedouins, with the object of cutting off Arabi Pasha's retreat to upper Egypt. Sultan Pasha has been ordered to move to the north, feeling against Arabi Pasha in upper Egypt, existing among the people because of his exactions. A dispatch to the Exchange telegraph company from Alexandria at 3:50 o'clock, this evening, says movements are observable in Arabi Pasha's camp, from which it is surmised that the enemy are about to advance. While Arabi Pasha's generals know exactly our movements we are ignorant of theirs. The absence of the British from the field is a great disadvantage. The troops at Port Said, near Port Said, are reported to be wavering in their allegiance to Arabi Pasha. Many of them are deserting. The twenty-third company of royal engineers landed to-day and proceeded to Kamleh. The absence of field artillery is much commented upon. The pillaging party at Kamleh to-day consisted of fifty Bedouins and five men of the Middlesex regiment. All of the latter were killed or captured by the Highlanders. The rebels are constructing new batteries on the line of railway to Cairo.

THE AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

Negotiations are proceeding between the commander of the Austrian garrison Nautilus and the Arabs. At Aboukir, with a view to effect the release of the prisoner and 12 men who, while the Nautilus was off Aboukir Monday, were sent ashore where they were made prisoners.

FAILURE OF THE BUSINESS MISSION.

SUEZ, August 24.—The treaty negotiated between the Indian government and the Burmese mission has been rejected by King Theclaw, who objects to the clauses providing for the abolition of monopolies and the maintenance of an armed force of British residence at Mandalay. Negotiations have been finally closed, and the Burmese mission will leave here in a few days for home.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PANAMA, August 12.—The Columbian ministry, which has been recently formed, and which promises to have but an ephemeral existence, is composed as follows: War, Benjamin Noguera; instruction, Jose Comandante; government, Jose de Almirante; finance, Miguel Samper; treasury, Napoleon Barreiro; foreign affairs, J. M. Sutilano; public works, Felipe F. Paul. The Pacific mail steamer Lima, on a voyage from Callao to Panama, passed through the canal on Monday, being the first of the new line. The vessel was heavily laden with mail, and during the passage it was seen to have five hundred yards from the steamer, causing the sea to boil and bubble and throw up vast clouds of steam.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

Sixty-Two New Cases and Two Deaths Reported From Brownsville.

BROWNVILLE, TEXAS, August 24.—There were sixty-two new cases of yellow fever to-day and two deaths. Twenty-five quarantine guards were sworn in to-day at the custom house to aid in confining the fever to the island in Fort Brown. The troops are scattering into the camps near by. At Matamoros there were eight deaths, though but few new cases. The weather is clear.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—The marine hospital bureau reports that a sanitary cordon from Corpus Christi to Laredo, Texas is being formed by the collector of customs, his deputies and a company of marine guards have been mustered into service by the collector, and no refugees will be allowed north of the railroad. Arrangements have been made with the post-office department by which the mails will be conveyed to and from the island, except newspapers from Brownsville and Matamoros. Surgeon Murray, of the marine hospital service, who is to have charge of the hospital and quarantine arrangements, sailed from Galveston with assistants and medical supplies for Point Isabel.

GARLAND NOT GUILTY.

THE LUNEBURG JURY GIVES A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL TO THE DUCHELL.

LUNEBURG, C. H. VA., August 24.—Captain McKinnon, of Farmville, made the closing argument for the defense in the Garland murder trial to-day, and Judge Hinton, of Petersburg, closed for the prosecution. At 5 o'clock the case was given to the jury who retired to their room and after an absence of 15 minutes came into court with a verdict of not guilty. As soon as the verdict had been announced the crowd left the court room cheering, while the prisoner was warmly congratulated by his friends.

THE ARMY IN EGYPT.

How Sir Garnet Wolseley's Command is Composed.

The British and Egyptian forces in Egypt are now fully made up, and the last of the regiments intended for service has landed at Alexandria, or is well on its way thither. To the list of officers so far added to the assistant general of the force, Colonel Butler, and Colonel Redvers Buller, V. C., both of these are old companions in arms of General Wolseley, the former having served with him in the Red river expedition, in Ashantee and in Zululand, and the latter having won the Victoria cross for conspicuous gallantry in the Zulu campaign. The official detail of the army is given below, the numbers of the regiments being in parentheses:

First Division.—First brigade staff, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards, 2d battalion Coldstream Guards, 1st battalion Scots Guards, 2d battalion Royal Irish (18th), 1st battalion West Kent (50th), 2d battalion York and Lancaster (54th), 1st battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers (8th), 2d battalion Dragoon Guards (10th), 1st battalion Light Infantry (46th), 1st battalion Royal Artillery, D battery 1st brigade Royal Artillery, 24th company Royal Engineers, Veterinary department, Commissariat, Transport, two field hospitals, Postal department.

Second Division.—Third brigade staff, 1st battalion Royal Highlanders (22nd), 2d battalion Highland Light Infantry (74th), 1st battalion Gordon Highlanders (79th), 1st battalion Cameron Highlanders (79th), 4th brigade—Fourth brigade staff, 1st battalion Scots Fusiliers (1st), 1st battalion Berkshire (93rd), 1st battalion South Staffordshire (38th), 1st battalion Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd), 2d battalion Shropshire Light Infantry (53rd), 2d battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps (10th), 1st battalion 2nd brigade Royal Artillery, N battery 2nd brigade Royal Artillery, 26th company Royal Engineers, Veterinary department, Commissariat and transport, 12th company, Postal department, two field hospitals.

Cavalry Troops.—Cavalry brigade—Staff, three squadrons Household Cavalry (of which the 1st and 2nd are British), 1st squadron, and the 2d of "Blues" two 4th Dragoon Guards, 7th Dragoon Guards, N battery A brigade Royal Horse Artillery, Commissariat and Transport 15th company, Half-Batter company, Postal department, Corps Artillery—Regimental staff, C battery B brigade Royal Horse Artillery, C battery 3d brigade Royal Artillery, J battery 3d brigade Royal Artillery, Ammunition reserve, F battery 1st brigade Royal Artillery, 1st battery 1st brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 1st brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 2nd brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 3rd brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 4th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 5th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 6th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 7th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 8th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 9th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 10th brigade Royal Artillery, 5th battery 11th 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THE CONSTITUTION,

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month, \$2 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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Atlanta, Georgia.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 25, 1882.

Copies of Thursday's Constitution, containing the elaborate and complete sketch of Senator H. H. Hitt's life and death, with portraits, can still be had at this office by mail for the cents asked.

The signal service bureau report indicates for South Atlantic states today, fair weather, south to west winds, slight changes in temperature and pressure.

COLONEL BREANT is a keen republican politician, but he is letting some of the disaffected fool him about how the democrats are going to vote. His judgment is good so far as the republicans are concerned, about how they will vote, but he has no way to tell how the democrats will vote, and he can't find out by asking sorehead editors.

The Maine election on the 11th of next month excites but little interest in democratic circles. It is a fight between green-backs and republicans. Weaver is on the ground. The democrats prefer the re-election of Governor Plaiside, and will generally vote for him, but he does not represent them. They desire his election rather than Mr. Robie's, the republican nominee.

COLONEL ABRAHAM makes an earnest appeal to have the money subscribed to secure the location of the railroad shops for the Cincinnati and Georgia railroad. The time is up, and the question must be settled at once for us or against us. If Atlanta fails in this it is her first failure, and people will go to the successful city that takes her place to invest their money to get returns for increase in real estate.

BRUSWICK, it seems, according to a Boston paper, is to have a big boom. A wealthy British syndicate, with a Boston capitalist as president, have started an improvement company, one of whose objects is to establish direct steam communication with Europe for the special purpose of bringing emigrants to the south. It must happen sooner or later that the southern Atlantic states shall have their European steamers. When the Georgia Pacific is finished such a line as that projected will be a necessity.

FLANAGAN, of Texas, who went to Chicago to ask what the republicans were there for if not for office, has been answered in his own state where the circumstances in the case resemble those here. Flanagan is United States marshal, and he and a few other white office-holders sought to run the republican convention, but a negro with the appropriate name of Conney got ahead of him and Conney was elected temporary chairman over Flanagan. The white republicans seem to be having a hard time to whip their black brethren into the party tracks.

The irrepressible fight in the republican party appears in all its virulence in the Knoxville district of Tennessee. Houk is the stalwart candidate for congress, and Rule the Garfield candidate. Rule is the editor of the Knoxville Chronicle, and he was postmaster of his city. He was postmaster up to the accession of Arthur, when, of course, he was disappointed. The convention met yesterday, but as each had a delegation from each of the seven counties of the district, both of course were nominated. The contest between Houk and Rule will be a bitter one, and the democrats may be able in the tumult to gain a member.

CAPTAIN SHAW, the chief of the celebrated London fire brigade, is in New York. To a reporter he said that 372 men covered the 121 square miles of London, doing more than the 720 men in New York with its 42 square miles. Captain Shaw pointed out the fact that the London hose is one-third of the weight of the New York hose, and that it cost about a third as much and lasts twice as long. He also added that he had discarded rubber hose long ago. With all our boasted superiority in fire handling Captain Shaw finds little to copy, and what he says about hose is applicable to one place as another and his lesson is that a protective tariff makes one of the chief expenses of a fire department six times as much here as they ought to be.

PINEY-WOODS men know how rapidly our forests are being hewn down and cleared, and the wiser are beginning to look with dismay on the future, although there are yet millions of feet of timber which can be cut without making a very apparent impression on the forest. Forestry organization is therefore a subject of interest in Georgia, and the questions for discussion at the congress at Montreal—how to preserve existing forests; the best methods of working timber-lands in the interest of the holders, the public and the revenue; the duties of government in regard to forestry; the best trees to plant; shade-trees and fruit-tree cultivation—all these will suggest adaptable ways and means which the shrewd ones among us will avail themselves of.

IRELAND—a pleasant country to read about in summer—is threatened with a famine, and calls for sympathy and aid, both of which will doubtless be extended to so sturdy and intelligent a people. Famine is the chief cause of trouble in Ireland. There are on record one hundred and thirty instances of famines during the last century. They are giving the latest being in the middle of the last century, when hunger killed 15,000 people, or a third of the population. The cause of the present state of affairs lies in the severity of the winter of 1845-46 and the following cold summer. Out door work is only carried on for five months at most and in the year

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Since we have entered upon a discussion of the vital question involved in this arbitrary display of power on the part of corporations, the permanent prosperity of which is indissolubly linked with the prosperity of the people, we may as well treat the subject with entire frankness. The proposition to bleed the public because crops are good is either a repetition of the blind policy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg, the result of precisely that mismanagement which stands self-confessed in the establishment of the pool, or it is a shrewd move on the part of the old lines to be prepared to make rates and divide tidbits with the new lines.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will remember that during the discussion which preceded the passage of the Georgia railroad commission law, one of the ablest railroad men in the state admitted that the establishment of the pool was a confession on the part of the managers of the corporations that they were compelled to protect themselves against corruption and mismanagement in their own ranks, and there is no question that the pool is an advertisement of that fact. As a protection against mismanagement and corrupt competition, the pool may be considered as in some sort a success, but when the corporations use it as an instrument for levying an outrageous tax upon the people in response to the rapacious demands of owners whose investments are purely speculative, or to meet the exigencies forced upon them by the competition of new competing lines, it is not too much to say that they are putting the patience of the public to the severest test. In one case the autocrats of the pool say to the farmers of Georgia and other states: "You have made good crops this season, and we therefore feel it to be our duty to confiscate two-thirds of your profits." In the other case they say: "In a few weeks a new competing line will be finished, and it behooves us to be prepared to take it into the pool. In order to do this, we shall have to divide, and to prevent any loss so far as we are concerned, we hereby levy a tax upon you large enough to make it an object for the new road to come into the pool, besides leaving an extra profit for our own lines." In other words, under the operations of the pool, new roads are not only not competing lines, but really an extra tax upon the prosperity and resources of the people. The more new railroads the larger the tax, and the outlook is that with the pool to regulate matters, the south will always stand silvering between the devil and the deep sea.

It would seem that there is no remedy for this high-handed proceeding so far as the people of Georgia are concerned; and yet a remedy will surely be found. The interests involved are too large—the injustice of the levy is too flagrant—for the people of this country to submit with any degree of patience. The interests involved are far too large to allow any technical objection to centralization to stand in the way of governmental control of the roads in the matter of freight regulation. No despotism could be worse than that embodied in the centralization of corporate power in the pool. When the khedive of Egypt levied an extra tax of a million or so for the purpose of raising funds for a spree there was considerable growing among his subjects. Do the corporations expect the people to submit as readily as the fellahs of the Nile? The people are the government. If there is to be centralization anywhere, let it be transferred from the corporations to the people. The servants of the people cannot misuse the power more flagrantly than the autocrats of the pool, who have just levied a tax of \$1,200,000 on the people of Georgia.

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A CORRESPONDENT ASKS US WHAT A SOREHEAD IS. A sorehead is a somewhat democratic word applied to the nomination of Mr. Stephens, and who, instead of standing by the decision of the convention, is now

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Fortunately the answers to our inquiries are near at hand. The consolidated official reports of the southern railroads tell the whole story. In 1879, the gross earnings of these roads amounted to \$13,000,000. In 1880, they amounted to \$18,000,000. In 1881, they reached \$23,000,000, an increase in three years of twenty millions of dollars! The net earnings increased from \$14,000,000 in 1879 to \$19,000,000, and more than \$24,000,000 in 1881. The New York Herald, commenting on these figures, says they speak volumes for the industrial and commercial growth of the south, and the remark is apt and appropriate; but no matter how many volumes they speak, it is absurd to suppose that the industrial and commercial growth of this section will justify any such levy as that which the corporations have announced. Whatever the figures we have quoted may show with regard to the material development of the south, they show that the southern railroads are in a better condition now than at any period of their history. They show, moreover, that there is absolutely no justification for the extraordinary increase of taxation which the roads propose to levy upon the people.

Since we have entered upon a discussion of the vital question involved in this arbitrary display of power on the part of corporations, the permanent prosperity of which is indissolubly linked with the prosperity of the people, we may as well treat the subject with entire frankness. The proposition to bleed the public because crops are good is either a repetition of the blind policy that killed the goose that laid the golden egg, the result of precisely that mismanagement which stands self-confessed in the establishment of the pool, or it is a shrewd move on the part of the old lines to be prepared to make rates and divide tidbits with the new lines.

The readers of THE CONSTITUTION will remember that during the discussion which preceded the passage of the Georgia railroad commission law, one of the ablest railroad men in the state admitted that the establishment of the pool was a confession on the part of the managers of the corporations that they were compelled to protect themselves against corruption and mismanagement in their own ranks, and there is no question that the pool is an advertisement of that fact. As a protection against mismanagement and corrupt competition, the pool may be considered as in some sort a success, but when the corporations use it as an instrument for levying an outrageous tax upon the people in response to the rapacious demands of owners whose investments are purely speculative, or to meet the exigencies forced upon them by the competition of new competing lines, it is not too much to say that they are putting the patience of the public to the severest test. In one case the autocrats of the pool say to the farmers of Georgia and other states: "You have made good crops this season, and we therefore feel it to be our duty to confiscate two-thirds of your profits." In the other case they say: "In a few weeks a new competing line will be finished, and it behooves us to be prepared to take it into the pool. In order to do this, we shall have to divide, and to prevent any loss so far as we are concerned, we hereby levy a tax upon you large enough to make it an object for the new road to come into the pool, besides leaving an extra profit for our own lines." In other words, under the operations of the pool, new roads are not only not competing lines, but really an extra tax upon the prosperity and resources of the people. The more new railroads the larger the tax, and the outlook is that with the pool to regulate matters, the south will always stand silvering between the devil and the deep sea.

It would seem that there is no remedy for this high-handed proceeding so far as the people of Georgia are concerned; and yet a remedy will surely be found. The interests involved are too large—the injustice of the levy is too flagrant—for the people of this country to submit with any degree of patience. The interests involved are far too large to allow any technical objection to centralization to stand in the way of governmental control of the roads in the matter of freight regulation. No despotism could be worse than that embodied in the centralization of corporate power in the pool. When the khedive of Egypt levied an extra tax of a million or so for the purpose of raising funds for a spree there was considerable growing among his subjects. Do the corporations expect the people to submit as readily as the fellahs of the Nile? The people are the government. If there is to be centralization anywhere, let it be transferred from the corporations to the people. The servants of the people cannot misuse the power more flagrantly than the autocrats of the pool, who have just levied a tax of \$1,200,000 on the people of Georgia.

The friends of the Hon. Thomas Hardeman will please bear in mind that the sorehead organ is doing as little to secure his election as they are to secure the election of Mr. Stephens. They are giving Colonel Hardeman the benefit of a contemptuous silence. This goes to show that the soreheads are anxious to secure the defeat of the entire democratic ticket.

The Milleville Union and Recorder is one of the weekly newspapers in Georgia that thoroughly fills its bill. It is full of departments, but its local and neighborhood department is complete. In addition to this it has a distinct Georgia twang—if we may so express it—which is worth more than all else besides.

A CORRESPONDENT ASKS US WHAT A SOREHEAD IS. A sorehead is a somewhat democratic word applied to the nomination of Mr. Stephens, and who, instead of standing by the decision of the convention, is now

involved are too large—the injustice of the levy is too flagrant—for the people of this country to submit with any degree of patience. The interests involved are far too large to allow any technical objection to centralization to stand in the way of governmental control of the roads in the matter of freight regulation. No despotism could be worse than that embodied in the centralization of corporate power in the pool. When the khedive of Egypt levied an extra tax of a million or so for the purpose of raising funds for a spree there was considerable growing among his subjects. Do the corporations expect the people to submit as readily as the fellahs of the Nile? The people are the government. If there is to be centralization anywhere, let it be transferred from the corporations to the people. The servants of the people cannot misuse the power more flagrantly than the autocrats of the pool, who have just levied a tax of \$1,200,000 on the people of Georgia.

According to the census figures the south has enough pine to last one hundred and fifty years if the present rate of consumption is not increased. We give the figures of the census bulletins:

Alabama	Standing Pine	Cut in 1880
Alabama	21,322,000,000	240,000,000
Arkansas	11,413,000,000	129,751,000
Florida	6,645,000,000	208,651,000
Georgia	16,778,000,000	272,000,000
Louisiana	15,213,000,000	84,500,000
Mississippi	2,157,000,000	116,775,000
North Carolina	2,223,000,000	108,411,000
South Carolina	2,216,000,000	124,490,000
Texas	57,509,500,000	274,400,000
Total	236,142,500,000	1,563,683,000

In view, however, of the probable demand for southern pine the Southern Lumberman urges owners to utilize every foot of timber. "No class," it adds, "is more sure of a paying market for what they have than the yellow pine proprietors of the south, and no business promises more certainly to yield handsome profit in the future than that of the manufacture of yellow pine lumber."

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TAXATION BY RAILROADS.

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5

CITY NEWS.

THE REGULAR RECORD OF OUR RENT LOCAL EVENTS.

The day's doing in public places—The Record of the Courts, the Railroads and Hotels—Capital Settings—Real Estate Operations—Improvements—Deaths of all kinds.

The dust is exceedingly disagreeable. The trains were generally crowded yesterday.

All the courts will be in session in a few days. The corn market is stocked, but good prices reign.

The wood yards are laying in their winter supplies.

Every manufactory in Atlanta is doing a big trade.

The paving of Alabama street has reached Whitehall.

The watermelon crop seems to be inexhaustible.

There were three interments in Oakland yesterday.

Work on the Peachtree pavement goes bravely on.

A fifty thousand dollar distillery is to be started in Atlanta soon.

Yesterday was the warmest day of the season, so everybody says.

Moore street, between Decatur and the railroad, is being macadamized.

Stationhouse-keeper Buchanan is improving, and will return to duty soon.

Pope, the stockade guard, is gradually improving, but Thompson is still at large.

The republican executive committee of the county will meet to-day at ten o'clock.

The police are seeking for Henry Potts, a burglar, for whom there is \$100 reward.

Milly Thomas is the name of colored lady of thieving propensities who is wanted by the police.

Members of infant class of Trinity church are to meet at the church this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Trinity Y. M. C. I. meets this p.m. at 8 sharp. All young men of the congregation invited.

The burglarizing of Mr. Abbott's residence on Washington street a few nights since is still a mystery.

The Atlanta base ball nine are negotiating with Barnum. They would draw big crowds under a canvass.

There is a gentleman in Atlanta who has laid out and assisted in laying out one hundred and ninety-eight dead persons.

Parties having news for Sunday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION will please hand or send the same to society editor by 12 o'clock a.m. to-day.

A Revival.

An interesting revival is in progress at the Fifth Baptist church. A deep interest in the meetings is manifested and a number of additions are being made to the membership of the church.

A Match Game.

John Ryan's corps of cash boys have organized a base ball club, and will challenge the Atlanta nine for a match game one day next week. Steve Ryan offers to bet \$100 that the cash boys will win.

A Land Grant.

In accordance with an act of the legislature, Governor Colquhoun yesterday issued an order to the secretary of state for a grant of eight lots in the city of Columbus to the "Ladies Educational and Benevolent Society of Columbus."

Preparing for Saturday.

The committee of arrangements has been busy preparing for the Sunday school celebration at Ponce de Leon Saturday. A nice stand and plenty of good seats have been arranged and everything will be in trim order for the big celebration Saturday.

Gradually Improving.

The many friends of Major Cummings will be pleased to know that he is much better to-day than he was day before yesterday, and that his physicians think he is rapidly improving. Major Cummings has been confined to his residence for several days past.

The City Chain Gang.

Eight additions were made to the Camp de Emmet yesterday morning. The chain gang now contains forty members, eight of whom are women, only being white. A portion of the gang are working on Hill street, while the rest are crushing rock at the stockade.

Before the Commissioner.

Lewis Langley, of Gwinnett county, was before United States Commissioner Smith yesterday, charged with illicit retailing of distilled spirits. He was required to give bond in the sum of \$150 for his appearance before the district court, Cal Holliday, of Fulton county, who was up on a similar charge, was required to give a bond in the sum of \$100.

A Bad Runaway.

A horse hitched to a buggy in which two ladies and a small child were riding, took fright and ran away on McDonough street yesterday. After a race of three or four blocks both ladies and child were thrown out with great violence, but fortunately they escaped any serious injury. When near the end of the street car track, the buggy was upset and torn literally to pieces.

A Rock Battle.

Several small white boys and as many negro boys organized themselves into opposing armies yesterday morning and made that portion of the city adjacent to the Atlanta medical college the scene of the campaign. For quite a while the air was filled with flying stones, and several windows near the battlefield were shattered. The only injury done was a bad scalp wound received by one of the white boys.

Burglarizing a Residence.

Some time during Wednesday night a burglar entered Mrs. W. S. Roberts' house on Garrett street and succeeded in getting away with about twenty dollars in money, a new dress and an umbrella. The thief entered the building by placing a lime barrel under a window which he hoisted. His work was so quietly done that it was not known until yesterday morning, when the family got up. No clue to the thief.

A Big Fall and a Bad Hurt.

Yesterday afternoon Prince Matthews, a colored boy, was badly hurt by falling from the bridge over the Cincinnati and Georgia road at the McDaniel street crossing. Prince and a crowd of boys were playing on the bridge, but he attempted to walk the side guard, and was about midway of the bridge when one of the boys pushed another against the rail, which threw him off. The fall was quite severe and Prince was badly hurt.

The Electric Fire Alarm.

The ringing of the electric fire alarm wire began to-morrow. The wire has been laid to several days and is being put upon a to-day. The boxes, twenty-five in number, arrived yesterday by the way of Savannah and will be placed in position as the day progresses. Mr. John Jones, the electrician, has given a full guarantee that the work will be quickly and correctly done.

The Fence Question.

Yesterday returns were received at the city's office from the two districts in which fence was held Wednesday to settle the fence or no fence. The result was as follows: In Collins district, for fence 37 for stock law 63 votes—majority for fence 28. In Adamsville district, for

fence 37 votes, for stock law 88 votes—majority for stock law 51. The new law will go into effect six months after the day of election.

An Application for Charter.

Yesterday Messrs. Jacob Haas, Aaron Haas, Solomon L. Haas, Isaac H. Haas and Isaac G. Haas filed an application in the office of the clerk of the superior court for a charter for a company to be styled the "Brush Electric Light and Power company, of Atlanta, Georgia." The corporation asks for the right to purchase, sell, rent and use electric machines for lighting purposes, and electric plants, etc. It proposes to start with \$30,000, ten per cent of which is now paid in, and asks the right to increase its capital stock to \$300,000.

A Gun Explodes.

Yesterday afternoon John Hunter, a colored man who resides on Foundry street, was, horribly injured by the bursting of a shot gun. Hunter and a couple of associates were beyond the fair grounds hunting when the accident happened. He was firing at a bird, and as the gun was close to his face, his escape from death is rather wonderful. Fragments of the gun barrel tore a portion of his chin away and cut his shoulder and breast badly. In addition to these injuries, three fingers were blown off his left hand. His condition is by no means favorable.

Stealing From a Residence.

Yesterday morning while the family was absent from the residence a thief entered Mr. Jackson's residence on McDaniel street and enriched himself at the absentees' expense. The thief, after entering the residence with a false key, stole a meal from the kitchen, a room. He also entered Mr. Jackson's bedroom, where he dropped his old suit of clothes which consisted of a pair of ragged pants and a dirty shirt, and attired himself in one of Mr. Jackson's best suits. He then packed some silver ware and a couple of shirts, and took his departure, not forgetting, however, to lock the door behind, although he left the key in the lock. The old clothes are a good clue, and will probably lead to the arrest of the thief.

Happened in Happy Hollow.

Happy Hollow comes to the front again with a bloody story. Yesterday afternoon Jack McGuire and Tom Franks, two of the most desperate dandies in the city, engaged in a game of seven up, which continued with varying results until nearly dark, when McGuire detected Franks stealing a card. In the stealing itself there was nothing, but when McGuire accused him of it Franks called him a liar. This was enough, and in a pair of seconds the gamblers had hit each other. They took it by hand and mouth or rather by fist and teeth for a short while and then both drew their cutlery and went to carving. Franks finally became discouraged, and hastily deserted the battlefield, but not until he had received a long scratch in his right arm, and in his left breast, and a cut across the cheek. McGuire was badly cut in the left leg and on the back of the right hand. The police are now searching for the duellists.

A Sad Death.

Albert Raymond Howell, a little son of Colonel Albert Howell, of Augusta, died in this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, after a short illness. The little fellow, a bright boy of five years of age, and came up from Augusta to spend the summer here. Day before yesterday he was taken with severe pains in his stomach and bowels, and yesterday morning at 10 o'clock he died. The attending physicians pronounced his trouble congestion of the bowels and stomach, caused by eating watermelons. Colonel Howell was in Atlanta a few days ago, and on Monday left the city, leaving his son in perfect health. Yesterday morning he received the announcement of his son's death. He came up yesterday and will return this morning with the remains, accompanied by Captain E. P. Howell. Mrs. Howell is very ill, threatened with brain fever, resulting from the shock occasioned by the sudden death of her child. She will not be able to go to Augusta.

A Bill of Injunction.

Wilkins, Post & Co., the bridge builders, own a plot of ground near the old rolling mill stone, a Marietta street, where for several days they have been excavating for a foundation for their new bridge works. The plot of ground is in an old field through which no streets have been run and worked, and which the city authorities say has never been covered by a street. Wilkins, Post & Co. have a deed to the ground, in which deed no streets are mentioned. In the face of this, however, certain citizens owning property in the rear of the proposed works, claim that the plot of ground is traversed by two streets—State street and North Avenue—and that if the works are erected those streets will be blocked up and their property greatly damaged. Messrs. R. N. Eckett, A. G. Goode and W. B. Torbett have filed a bill in the superior court praying that Wilkins, Post & Co., be restrained from proceeding with their work, which blockades the alleged streets. The plaintiffs are represented by Judge Hillier, who is out of the city, has granted a temporary restraining order, which was served yesterday, and the case will be heard on the 16th, or sooner if it can be arranged.

DOGS ON THE RAMPAGE.

A Small White Girl and a Wagon Driver Bitten by Dogs.

Mattie Holmes, a fourteen-year-old girl, who resides on Bell street, was badly bitten by a bull-dog yesterday. She was passing along the street, and when near the bridge the dog made at her. The assault frightened the girl and turned to flee, but before she had gotten half across the street the dog was upon her. The animal buried his teeth in her right shoulder and bore her to the ground, where she lay at his mercy until some boys, who were playing near by, came to her rescue. Her shoulder and neck were badly lacerated by the dog's teeth, and when she was taken to the hospital, the wound was found to be very deep. Her injuries were attended to by a physician who says Mattie will be compelled to remain quiet for some days.

Early yesterday morning one of the delivery drivers for the Atlanta brewing company was badly bitten by a spitz dog. Without knowing that there was any dog about the place the man entered the yard with his keg of beer, and as he was saying the dog slipped up behind him and grabbed him in the leg. The brute would not relinquish his hold until his teeth had torn their way through the flesh, making an ugly wound. Dr. Martin rendered the necessary surgical attention. The injured man is greatly annoyed on account of a fear of hydrophobia.

THE GARTRELL REPUBLICANS.

Colonel John E. Bryant Tells How He Expects Garrett to be Elected, and Who Will Help.

Colonel John E. Bryant, who was on one of the republican party of Garrett's campaign yesterday, was met by a CONSTITUTION representative and was asked when he would begin the campaign for the general. He replied: "We are at it already. We are going to sweep the state."

"How much majority?"

"From seven to ten thousand majority," said Colonel B., smiling.

But Norcross received only forty thousand votes, and the republican party was solid then."

"That is so," said Colonel B., "but the democrats are divided now. I was in Macon a few days ago, and a leading editor who has heretofore acted with the democratic party told me that Stephens would not get half the votes of the party, and that his paper would quietly do all it could to elect Garrett. I am satisfied from the conversation that we will be greatly benefited by this paper."

"Then you base your calculation, colonel, on seven or ten thousand on this kind of talk?"

"Not entirely. I believe we will get rid of the bulk of the heretofore has kept republicans from the polls, and in that way,



OUR ENTIRE STOCK

OF

SUMMER CLOTHING

AT COST,

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST

FOR CASH.

JAMES A. ANDERSON & CO.,

41 Whitehall Street.

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with the disaffected democrats, run up the general's majority enough to elect him.

A NEW WAY TO SOBER.

The Tooth Pulling Business Carried on at Police Headquarters.

For several days past Officer Goodson, of the Atlanta police force, has been greatly bothered with a tooth which insisted upon having a war dance at all hours of the day. Yesterday the tooth was particularly troublesome, and about 5 o'clock in the afternoon the officer repaired to the station house for the purpose of having the tooth pulled. He mentioned the matter to Station House Keeper Foutte that officer, who pulled the tooth for him. The tooth was in good trim, and in turn Officer Goodson sat down and in a few seconds the station-house keeper had the troublesome tooth in his hands examining it. As this was going on a white man, who was about four sheets gone, came into the office, and after the tooth was extracted he quietly seated himself in the chair the officer vacated, and in a drunken way asked Keeper Foutte to pull a tooth which he indicated. Foutte's hand was in good trim, and in turn the drunken man's desire was gratified. But no sooner did his eyes light upon the tooth than he pointed to another and said, "pull this one." Foutte had become fascinated with the work and obeyed him again, but when he laid the second tooth by the first man pointed to another and in a quiet, even tone, said, "This one, too." The station house keeper looked at his patient a second and then pulling up his sleeve, drove his teeth into the fellow's mouth and jerked out the third tooth, but before he could get his nippers on the fourth a couple of policemen appeared with a fire hose and a bucket of water. The two for quite a crowd was destroyed. The fun of these teeth were perfectly sober.

GENERAL PHIL COOK.

What He Says of Political Matters in the United States—A Strong Statement.

General Phil Cook is in the city. Yesterday a CONSTITUTION reporter met him and asked him how things were going to be in the third district. He replied with emphasis: "Judge Crisp will be elected beyond question. He has been fairly nominated and he is entitled to and will receive the support of the people from every quarter. I am a democrat and neither independent nor regular republican nor ground hog republican can beat him."

"Are you going to be an independent candidate against Judge Crisp?" innocently asked THE CONSTITUTION young man.

The general almost gazed upon the reporter as he said:

"Don't you put any such question as that into an interview with me. What in the world makes you ask me such a question? Where did you get any such an idea? The democratic party has elected me several times, and because of my failure to secure the nomination I shall not now make a disturbance. I had friends who were anxious that I should be nominated, and who are disappointed because I was not; but I have been fairly nominated and he is entitled to and will receive the support of the people throughout the district. I always yield to the majority."

"Will Judge Crisp make a spirited canvass of the district?"

"I suppose he will. While he will not be defeated, there are 2,000 more negro voters than whites in the district, and he will doubtless make a canvass in order to make his election sure."

"Will the republicans nominate?"

"The republican convention will be held on the 23rd of September, but I do not know what will be done. Colonel Brown is out, and it is said that he desires the nomination. He has been in the race several times—once against me as a straight-out democrat, and next as a republican."

"Will the independents do anything?"

"That depends on the action of the republican convention. It is reported that Judge Harrell will run if there is no nomination by the republicans, but he has never said anything of the kind to me."

"How will Mr. Stephens run?"

"Mr. Stephens will get the great body of the party. There are some very clever gentlemen who will not support him, but they will not support his adversary, General Garrett."

PROTESTING MERCHANTS.

A Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to Protest Against the New Freight Rates of the Pool.

A meeting of the chamber of commerce was held yesterday at eleven o'clock. President Crane presiding to protest against the increased freight rates lately settled upon by the pool. Major Crane, in calling the meeting to order, stated that such was the object, and among other things said that the new rates would add an additional burden of a million dollars upon the people of Georgia. After a small amount of discussion as to what was best to be done, Mr. Haas introduced the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Southern railway and steamship association, will, on or about September 1st, 1882, advance through freight rates on all cotton and farm products, leaving the state of Georgia, and on merchandise coming into the state of Georgia, an average of from fifty to twenty per cent, thus laying a direct tax on the producers and consumers of the state of nearly two millions of dollars.

Whereas, The railroads of this state are already, according to their reports, making full dividends on legitimate stock, at present rates, and are likely

CARPETS. CARPETS. CARPETS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

JOHN RYAN

Is receiving daily the largest and most magnificent lot of Carpets ever shown in any Carpet House in the Southern States, consisting in part of

TAPESTRY, BODY BRUSSELS, WILTONS,
VELVETS, MOUQUETTE, AXMINSTER,
All kinds, INGRAINS, Etc., Etc., Etc.,

and is selling them at prices which are unapproachable by any house in the United States.

JOHN RYAN

ALSO, KEEPS THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK OF HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

to be found anywhere. Below we mention a few of the many house-furnishing articles always to be found in his

EXTENSIVE CARPET WARE-ROOMS.

Crumb Cloths all sizes. Mosquito Nets. Lambrequins made in all designs and of any material. Dado Shades in latest designs. Ottomans, Adjustable Cornices, Mattresses, Scotch Holland, all widths and colors.

Magnificent assortment of Crettones, Raw Silk, Jute Goods, etc.

JOHN RYAN

makes a specialty of Recovering Furniture.

CARPETS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN AT CASH PRICES.

Parties contemplating furnishing their houses this fall will save money and study their own interests by calling at

JOHN RYAN'S,
61 WHITEHALL AND 70-78 BROAD ST.

AT WHOLESALE ONLY.

Having determined to sell out our entire Retail Drug Department, September 1, 1882, we will, after that date, sell at

WHOLESALE ONLY. PEMBERTON, IVERSON & CO. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, 40 AND 42 WALL STREET, Opposite Passenger Depot.

N. B.—Third Floor 100x50 feet, with elevator, suitable for light manufacturing purposes, for Rent. aug 21—4d 7up on ryan

to increase their earnings the coming season from a large volume of business resulting from abundant crops, as against very small crops last year; therefore be it

Resolved, That the chamber of commerce of Atlanta, representing one of the principal mercantile centers of the state, appoint a committee of seven to investigate this report, and confer with the railway authorities to see if this exorbitant tax cannot in some way be averted, and that such committee report to this body.

21. That the secretary of this body, be instructed to send a copy of these resolutions to the chambers of commerce, and merchants of the cities of Savannah, Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Athens, Rome, Americus, Albany and Thomaston, calling attention to this matter and asking cooperation in trying to have the Southern railway and steamship association reconsider their action in this advance in rates so burdensome and destructive to the industries and commerce of the state.

Colonel P. L. Mynatt, who was present, was called upon and made a few remarks on the law regulating freight rates. He said that he thought the government should protect the people from extortion and by proper regulation protect the roads from each other; that the roads now say that pooling is absolutely necessary in order to prevent indiscriminate and ruinous cutting of rates.

The following committee, with President Crane as chairman, was appointed in accordance with the resolutions; after which the meeting adjourned: B. E. Crane, Aaron Haas, S. M. Inman, M. C. Kiser, E. P. Howell, John Stephens and R. F. Maddox.

MR. STEPHENS AT HOME.

Reception at Augusta—Surroundings at Liberty Hall—Literary Work and Gossip of the Future.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION met Mr. John M. Graham on yesterday, who has just returned from a visit to Liberty Hall.

Said he: "Mr. Stephens arrived at home last Thursday. On his way he was greeted with quite an enthusiastic reception in Augusta. About 500 people and a band of music met him at the depot, and owing to the recent death of Mr. Hill, he begged that the demonstration should cease. Since his arrival home he has passed the time quietly in the enjoyment of a needed rest. His surroundings are well adapted to that end. When I left the sole occupants of Liberty Hall besides himself and the servants were two fixtures of the place—one old gentleman of 90, and another of 83—both members of his household for years past."

"How is his health?"

"Comparatively good. It is said that for years he has never looked better. He weighed when he got home, and told me his weight was five pounds more than it ever had been before. His mind is as active as ever. He keeps up with all the news of the day, and

takes the keenest interest in passing events."

HIS LITERARY WORK.

"Do you know anything about his literary work?"

"He has just finished his history—at least the final proof-sheets were revised and sent to his publishers last Saturday, and the book will appear next November. It will consist of two volumes in one, and will be quite an extended work. It is a complete history of the United States down to and including the death of Senator Hill. It will be issued by the National Publishing company, of Philadelphia. The same house published his War Between the States, from which he realized \$35,000. Speaking of the latter work, Mr. Stephens some time since received a letter from a gentleman in the diplomatic service abroad, in which he stated that one of the European kings had complimented it very highly, saying it was in his library, and that he considered it the finest political work that he had ever read. I have seen some of the advance sheets of his new book, and it is gotten up in very handsome style. Most of the illustrations are new, and are made especially for this work. The steel engravings are very fine. It will probably be looked upon as the crowning literary work of his life, and I think he so regards it. He has devoted a good deal of labor to it. In many places page after page was rewritten a number of times. I have never seen a more industrious worker than he, and few who could do so much in a short time."

FUTURE PLANS.

"What do you know about his programme before the election?"

"He expects to remain at home probably until the end of this week. The superior court meets in Crawfordville next Monday, and it has been his custom for many years to entertain the visiting bar at his house. Besides he expects other guests in the meantime. From Crawfordville he will come to Atlanta, where he will remain at the home of a relative for a few days. From here he expects to go to New Holland to spend a short while. His plans for the campaign will be determined upon when he arrives here. He will then decide whether he will speak at all, and if so when and where."

"What does he say of his plans after the election?"

"Well, that is rather a delicate subject yet. You know it is a well known maxim of his 'never cross a bridge until you reach it.' This much he does say: If elected he will at once move into the executive mansion which, to use his own expression, will be 'Liberty Hall on an enlarged scale. This means that

he will keep open house and entertain with lavish hospitality. That has always been his way at Crawfordville. Everybody who comes along, whether white or black, friend or stranger, is provided with a bed and plenty to eat, and made to feel at home. He is deluged just now with applications for office. They pour in from all quarters. His reply is the same to all. He feels that the time has not yet come to pass upon them, and he declines to make any promises before the election. He will then give all a fair consideration, and will act upon the lights before him."

Weak muscles and nerves, sluggishness of thought and inactivity, cured by Brown's Iron Bitters. aug 22—4d 4up

The wedding season will begin to boom the first of next month. This has been a good season for engagements.

For delicate ladies whose appetites are capricious and digestion feeble, they will find in Scott's Emulsion a most nourishing and strengthening diet. For sale by druggists and grocers. June 22—4d 4up, their sat, free med

From the Great Drug House of the North-west.

Chicago, July 14th, 1882.

We do not hesitate to say that for a year past we have sold more of your Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) than all other blood purifiers combined and with most astonishing results. One gentleman who used half a dozen bottles says that it has done him more good than treatment which cost him \$1,000. Another who had used it for a serious affection reports a permanent cure from its use. Yours truly, VANSHAACK, STEVENSON & CO.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., July 17th, 1882.

I have had what my physicians termed eczema for over eight years, and came five years ago to this place to live in order that I might be cured. During that time I energetically applied all the healing art of the physicians here (both internal and external) in connection with the celebrated Thermal hot baths, and in addition have taken more than a hundred bottles of various medicines without the desired result. Up to three months ago I had almost believed my case incurable, and began taking Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) with all the skepticism possible, although the eruption was at first worse yet there were some signs of improvement, and after three months use of S. S. S. I am sound and well, not a sign of the eruption, my skin smooth and clear and my general health as good as it ever was. There are any doubting ones, let them write to me here.

J. N. PRATT.

JOHN KEELY
"THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES"
—OFFERS—
THIS WEEK

Bargains in Knit Underwear.
Bargains in Men's Shirts.
Ridiculous Prices for Men's
SHIRTS
30,000 yards New Fall Calicoes.
20,000 yards New Fall Worsted.
5,000 yards New Fall Silks.

Bargains in Ladies' Wrappers.
Ladies' Wrappers and Ready-made
Dresses upon the

**BARGAIN
COUNTER**

to be sold without regard to value.
Clearing Out Sale of fine Parasols.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE LINENS!

50 PIECES
NEW FALL
BLACK CASHMERES

all-wool, 37 1-2c yard, worth 65c.
ATTRACTIONS
 in every Department of the House.
NEW GOODS
LOW PRICES

and an immense stock to choose from.

Polite and efficient attention at

JOHN KEELY'S

THE MODERN WOMAN.

or Fancies, Follies, and Good Traits.

We are often afflicted with the introduction of the topic of the modern woman whose chief burden and refrain long drawn out, is a depreciation of her attainments. Her so called follies are held up to the merciless gaze of the listener. She is described as a soulless, senseless creature, and is caricatured for her love of dress, her affectation of art, her shoping propensities, and a thousand other faults and foibles, which too often receive the smiles of the glibbule, while one rarely takes the trouble to express disapprobation of the unjust and altogether so ostentatiously handed around as "the only true and original."

How this world is riven, to—romancing—

...by examining the back-
neyed lists of her inefficiencies which are
bandied about from mouth to mouth with
persistent gossipers as the clank of her

driven on a hot, dry summer day. Her waste of time has been the theme of many a pen that might have been better engaged in following her illustrious example of doing nothing. She is criticised for her frequent prome-

His explanation. Another quality of mercy will not be much strained if we say he desires that we should know what it is known that he will tell him more when he returns than he will tell to discover. In these apparent wasted hours "shopping through the windows" and observing the costumes of the passers-by, she carries home in that silly cranium of hers a knowledge that saves the head of the family at least \$20.

'Her love of dress'—an indication of the awakening of the sense of the heart, thanksgiving to God for the beauties of their endowments and the surest token of the full appreciation of their gift, by making of it all they possibly can, is a trait of character.

line. To appear tastefully adorned does not require a plethoric purse, or never to be cancelled dry goods account, when lawn can be had at Brotherton's at fifteen cents and less.

No matter by what intellectual route we propose to travel in order to solve the bread and butter problem, we doubt if the average

When the matronly type of the modern woman has just returned from one of these excursions, life to her is a voyage calm as the peaceful current of the gulf stream. ... Fat

bedient; her husband successful and loved among men, and all is due to the keen and practical shrewdness which she has displayed with the heroic generalship of a Devo

Let her example be followed by all who read this article and none will be accused of lack of appreciation. If it is your ambition to appear neatly clad, to display your "leg o'

rotherton's from five to ten cents per yard, that, if your efforts are to make your home more beautiful and attractive, you can find at the corner of Whitehall and Mitchell streets.

er a more ingenuous that will adorn itself with
unning deftness that can't be excelled

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.